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NO PARTIALITY CAN BE DETECTED IN "PORK BARREL"

Bill Is Framed With Intention of Satisfying Everybody.

LOCAL DEMANDS

Long-Promised Public Buildings Bill Is Introduced Carrying Appropriations of \$25,643,800. Filled With Items to Appease Constituencies and Serve as Rewards.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, February 15 .- In the Burnett, Democrat, of Alabama, chair- | hundred thousar man of the Committee on Public Build- dougrs a day for two years!" ings and Grounds, introduced the long-

loaded. It has been framed with the evident intention of satisfying so thoroughly the local demands of the members of Congress on both sides of the gard to political affiliations, that it believe, if the country at large under-will slip over the legislative ways stood what such a course would mean

House, must be willing to recognize a

regardless of the actual means of the cities and towns for which public buildings are provided. Taking the North Carolina item alone as an instance of the way the bill, has been framed, it is found that Gastonia gets a \$20,000 building; Kinston, a \$20,000 building; Roeky Mount, a \$15,000 building; Roeky Mount, a \$15,000 building, and Lumber-American invasion incre than sixty ton, \$5000, in addition to an alletment

Mount, a \$16,000 building, and Lumberton, \$5,000, in addition to an allotment of 1219.

Representative Guiger, of North Carolina, als a member of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Ohio gains in the appropriation bill \$45,000 for a postoffice at Piqua, \$30.900 for a postoffice at Alliance \$50,000 for a postoffice at Alliance \$50,000 for a postoffice at Committee, and courthouse at Dayton. Toledo will receive \$25,000 for extending additional appropriation for the post-office and courthouse at Dayton. To-ledo will receive \$25,000 for extending and rebuilding the custom house. Ashland receives \$10,000 for the enlargement of the postoffice building, Vanwert gets \$70,000 for a postoffice, Sidney \$70,000, Elyria \$100,000, \$10,000 for Fremont, \$106,000 for Middle, and Medical States and its transportation to Mexico. This would make necessary the purchase of ships to carry the solutions and the purchase of supplies with which to arm feed and clothe them.

Rarely Advance Guard. Fremont. \$100,000 for Middletown and \$60,000 for Logan, Ohio.

member of the Public Buildings and available for service

from a rock-ribbed Republican to a doubtful State is celebrated with a series of appropriations and authorizations arranged in a single block in the bill providing for the expenditure of \$1,765,000 in fifteen carefully separated cities and towns. Then just as an afterthought, \$60,000 is thrown to Representative Butler's home town of Media. Further on in the bill Dubois gets \$85,000 for a postoffice, Titusville red, Eagle Pass and El Pass offer the was asked in what manner he was asked in what was asked in what

INTERVENTION— WHAT IT MEANS TO UNITED STATES

Its Frightful Cost Sufficient to Make Administration Pause.

FREELY GRANTED AN APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE MADE

No Less Than 500,000 Men and \$1,000,000 a Day for Two Years Would Be Price Paid for Invasion of Mexico by This Country's

promised public building bill-the pork United States in Mexico means, in the barrel-carrying appropriations of \$25,- opinion of one of the highest authori-States into a long and costly war. There would be far less talk in favor flouse and in the Senate, without re- of intervention, administration officials

to the nation. The responsibility for admitting the among the various elements of the measure to the consideration of the situation which would make interven-liouse will devolve upon two men. tion in Mexico such a tremendous un-Either Champ Clark, as Speaker of the dertaking is the intense dislike, and House, must be willing to recognize a even batred, which the Mexicans feel

toward the government and people of this country;
bill, or Robert L. Henry, of Texas, must call the Rules Committee together and bring in a special rule.

North Carolina's Share.

As usual, the bill is filled with items for the satisfaction of constituencies, regardless of the actual means of the cities and towns for which multichald.

remont. \$100,000 for Middletown and Including the coast artillery, troops numbering about 13,000, there are in the United States only 61,000 regulars

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY-Fair.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MADERO, ANGRY AND INSULTING, DEFIES SENATE, DRIVING AWAY AT POINT OF BAYONET COMMITTEE BEARING UNANIMOUS DEMAND THAT HE RESIGN



WARREN DOES NOT CIPRIANO CASTRO KNOW WHO HIT HIM IS FREED BY COURT

Dark, and That He Was Unable to Sec.

ity Auditor Declares It Was Writ of Habeas Corpus in His Sends Telegram Appealing to Behalf Sustained by Judge Ward.

Him to Withhold Intervention.

M'CANDLISH OUT ON BAIL MAY COME AND GO AT WILL "HANDS OFF" STILL POLICY

leased After Police Court Hearing Is Delayed.

district the previously recorded generosity of the committee toward the Buckeys of the committee toward the Buckeys of the committee toward the Buckeys of the bill the additional Ohio items. Coshocton, postoffice, \$115,000; Washington Courthouse, \$50,000; Martins Ferry Postoffice, \$55,000; Gallipotis Postoffice, \$60,000; Gallipotis Postoffice, \$60,

but on the continue of the second of the meaning of the second of the se

and May Appeal From

answer certain questions concerning the internal affairs of Venezuela, and the murder of General Paredes, a political opponent.

The special board of inquiry at Ellis "I do not know who struck me." he island first refused him admittance, a dd last night, in reply to a question decision which was affirmed by the com the reporter. "It was dark and Department of Commerce and Labor.

unimpeached eyewitnesses that they no further communication would had seen General Castro kill Paredes to President Madero at this time.

Madero Appeals to Talt

There Is No Cause for

Action.

Washington, February 15 .-- President Madero appealed to-day by telegram to President Taft, asking him to withhold intervention by the inited States pending the attempt to put down the Diaz revolt. Secre-tary knox has been instructed to draft this government's reply, which will point out the necessity for pro-tection to Americans and other fareigners in Mexico if intervention In to be prevented.

Washington, February 16 .- "Hands off" Mexico for the present, was the decision of President Taft and his Cabinet, reached at a prolonged session, which lasted until the early hours of

General Castro then curts.

Sustaining the writ, Judge Ward said:

Mr. Taft and seven of his advisers gathered in the White House after regarders.

"Allens have the right to enter the gathered in the White House after regarders." moved, with the creation of a neutral zone for the American embassy, de-termined to reaffirm the noninterven-tion attitude of the United States, but

one of the exceptions to the privilege. Although an alien who has not yet entered may not enjoy the constitutional guarantees of citizens, he has rights under this law which must be respected."

The court points out that Castro's case falls within the class of persons convicted, or who admit having been convicted of a filony or other crims involving moral turpitude, and considered all inquirers to Mr. Hilles. His statement was:

this particular class of allens proof of a specified kind and no other, viz.; either that the information so far received afa conviction in the country where the crime was committed or an admission by the alien. There is no pretense of states, already indicated many times in the last two years."

It was practically determined that no further communication would go

Preparations Discussed.

Washington, February 15.—President Taft held a short conference with the Cabinet early to-night to discuss the Mexican situation, and President Madero's telegram to-day, asking tha intervention be held off. The meeting permit the President to attend the Cannon dinner. The Cabinet reassemconference.
The early Cabinet meeting came

after a conference between President Taft, Secretary Stlmson and Brigadier-General Crozier, president of the Arms plans that would be put into effect in case intervention became necessary.

If the army is to be sent to Mexico, the transports will be dispatched from Galveston, Texas, instead of Newport

No new orders resulted from the conference, but Mr. Stimson and General Crozier were told to be ready for Phone Monroe 1, any emergency. The President was still of the opinion that intervention would be unnecessary. He reiterated that he would advocate intervention only in case of a wholesale murder of American citizens. If Congress (Continued on Eleventh Page.)

President, Fighting With Back to Wall and All Hope of Success Gone, Declares He Would Rather Die Than Surrender to Dias, Leader of Revolutionists.

IF HE DOES NOT DECIDE TO YIELD, OFFICE MAY BE DECLARED VACANT

All Efforts to End Civil War Are Futile, and People Are Inflamed by Report That United States Has Given Orders to Intervene---Fighting Continues Throughout Another Day in Streets of City, and at Every Point Federals Are Driven Back by Deadly Rain of Lead From Rebel Guns--Revolt Is Spreading in Republic, and Forces of Revolution Grow Rapidly.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Mexico City, February 15.-President Madero declined this ovening to abide by the decision of the Senate, which demanded his resignation by a unanimous vote. He augrily repulsed the mediation of the Spanish minister, and said that he would die rather than surrender the gov-

After avoiding all day a deputation of Senators who sought to convey to him the will of the upper house, the President finally refused to admit the deputation to the National Palace. His soldiers enforced the refusal with their bayonets. The Senators, augry and embittered over the insult to their office, withdrew to the Chamber of Deputies to consider whether they have a lawful right to declare the presidency vacant.

Madero's rebuil of the Senate and his renewed futile and costly attacks upon the arsenal actuated the Scnate to announce that it had received authoritative information that American troops had been ordered to the capital, and that it was this condition which impelled it to demand

People Inflamed by Camacho's Address.

General Camacho, a Senator, inflamed the people with a speech this afternoon from an automobile in front of the government cable office:

In renewed hostilities, which lasted most of last night and the greater part of to-day, General Diaz gained steadily, and defeated the Madero forces all along the line. At 4:30 P. M. the Federals suffered the severest repulse of the week's fighting. General Huerta, reinforced by 700 troops from General Blauquet, made a desperate attempt to capture the arsenal, but machine guns slaughtered the government troops and drove them in wild retreat. Diaz is now admittedly in control of the situation. Madero is running out of ammunition, and his soldiers are deserting.

An American was killed and three Americans were injured this afternoon in front of the Hotel Porter. R. M. Meredith, of Troy, O., representative of the National Cash Register Company, was killed when a shell burst within the hotel.

Two Americans were wounded severely. An American boy was hurt Man Charged With Assault Re- Secretary Nagel Is Dissatisfied, President and Cabinet Decide in another part of the city was subjected again to destructive shelling. The Federal troops have failed in every attack upon the arsenal, and Diaz is in a stronger position to-night than at any time since the beginning of the revolt. It is now conceded that the Federals will not be able to drive Diaz from the arsenal.

Madero's downfall is believed to be only a matter of hours. His refusal to stand by the action of the Senate, after he had agreed to take the Senate's advice has weakened his cause materially. All dispatches received here from the provinces say that the country generally is demanding Madere's resignation and is rallying to Diaz.

Federal Troops Are Joining Revolution. Federal troops have raised the standard of revolt in many of the principal cities. In this crisis, the diplomatic corps is attempting Ho. arrange a truce for certain hours every day, so that the people can venture into the streets for food. General Diaz has practically agreed to such respites, but Madero has returned unsatisfactory answers. The President is said to be taking the advice of his uncle, Ernesto madero, and of General Huerta, without whose support the government resistance would undoubtedly collapse.

At nightfall the fighting was still going on. When darkness settled over the city, Diaz vas shelling the National Palace and the Federal guns were firing at the arsenal. Madero's implacable hatred for Diaz; his stubborn resolve to con-

quer Diaz or die it the attempt, and his vacillation defeated the efforts With General Diaz steadily victorious, with the provinces actively

joining the revolution or in sympathy with it, and with the inhabitants of the city praying for the resignation or ousting of Madero, the state of affairs is further complicated by dissension in the government. Many leaders who had loyally supported Madero are now almost on the point of taking arms against him, in order to bring peace to a miserable and half-ruined capital.

The negotiations which brought hope to the people began on Friday afternoon, when a truce was arrived at through the efforts of the diplo-"Congress has required in respect to is particular class of allens proof of a lecified kind and no other, viz. either decided kind and no other, viz. either to were considered, and it was decided."

It is statement was:

"At a meeting of the Cabinet to matic corps, Senor de la Barra and Madero's generals."

Finally Agrees to Their Suggestions.

Finally Agrees to Their Suggestions.

Madero was first averse to a truce, but he was told by his own generals that Diaz's position in the arsenal was impregnable; that the failure of the government to quell the revolt within a few days was probably fatal. The President raged against Diaz, saying that he preferred death to surrendering. Finally, about 6 o'clock in the evening, after the British minister and Senor de la Barra had labored with him and had urged the possibility of intervention by the American government, reluctantly agreed to resign, providing such a course should be dictated 15.-Presi- by the Senate.

In high spirits. Senor de la Barra and the British minister returned to the British legation, where shortly after 7 o'clock De la Barra announced that Madero had agreed to resign and that peace was in sight. The optimism of the diplomats and of De la Barra was not shared by Diaz and his forces. The Senate went into session last night for the permit the President to attend the Cannon dinner. The Cabinet reassembled before midnight to continue the

restoring peace and order. The fourteen voted unanimously in favor of the resignation. When the news of this action was carried to the President and the Cabinet, President Madero was furlous. He said that the Senators who had voted on the resignation were notorious enemies of the government; that their decision did not voice the wish of the whole Senate, and that he would not abide by the request. Madero was supported by General Huerta, who contended that the time had not come to surrender, and that with the help from General Blanquet the revolt could

While the Senate was still in session Madero ordered General Huerts While the Senate was still in session Madero ordered General Huerta to resume hostilities, and the cannonading was resumed at 10:40 P. M. The rebel commander was prepared for an attack, and he did not relathis vigilance. When a Federal battery reopened fire from the Calle San Juan de Letran upon the arsenal, Diaz replied instantly, bombarding the Federal positions. At 3 o'clock this morning the artillery was especially

Toward daylight there was a full in the firing, and the diplomats and law-makers again busied themselves in trying to end the civil war.
At 7:30 A. M., while the firing was desultory, the Senate convened

-(Continued on Third Page)